

THE TOURNAMENT IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE

On August 6 the Olympic flame will go out in the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow signalling the end of the 8th Summer Tournament of the Soviet Nations. This most popular and massive event has already produced scores of world and national records, brought to the fore new talent and provided an excellent opportunity for Soviet and foreign coaches, experts and members of international sport federations and the Olympic

movement to share the experience. Much interest was focused on the Days of Union republics at the Tournament during which sports leaders, coaches and athletes spoke of their republic's sport gains and answered questions by Soviet and foreign newsmen.

Over a thousand medals—330 golds, 340 silvers and 351 bronzes—have been awarded, with six days of the Tournament still to go.

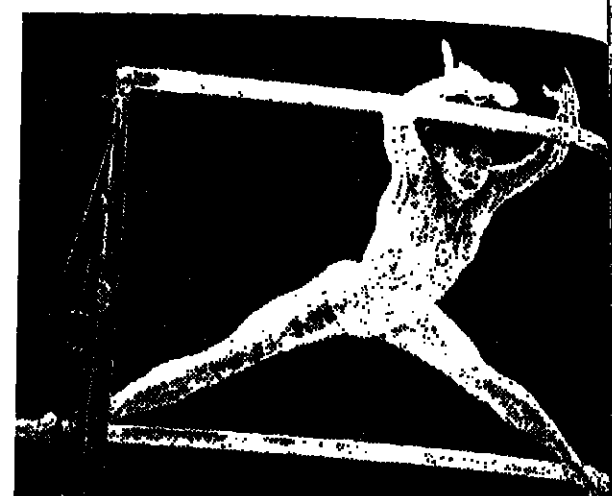
WEIGHTLIFTING: A NEW NAME—ALEXANDER KURLOVICH

Weightlifters again proved their reputation for being the top record breaking athletes at the Tournament of Soviet Nations in Moscow, by setting nine new world records and nearly 20 national, including four for the USSR. Even though there were 18 countries at the tournament, the hosts dominated throughout, setting all the world records and winning all ten divisions.

Hardly anyone expected twice world champion, Anatoly Piskarenko, who was practically unrivaled during the last two years, would be robbed of all his world records in just one night. Even setting a new world

record of 460 kg he has still failed to come out on top, as the comparatively unknown, Alexander Kurlovich, 22, stole the show. He equalled that sum but was three kilos lighter than his opponent. Piskarenko's snatch and jerk world records were respectively improved by the up-and-coming Viktor Moshibil, 23 (205.5 kg) and 22-year-old Sergei Didyk (261 kg).

With a height of 182 cm and weighing 124 kg, Kurlovich took up the sport ten years ago. He lives in the Byelorussian town of Grodno where he finished university with a physics teacher diploma.



"Champions in action" is the title our photographer Andrei Kuznetsov gave to his Tournament photos: Byelorussian weightlifter Alexander Kurlovich, "sprinting king" Sergei Kopylov from the Russian Federation team, Federation gymnastics leader Natalya Yurchenko picked up a new national award; swimmer Irina Gerasimova, from Georgia, won the freestyle; springboard diver Sergei Kuzmin from the Russian team.



champion Erik Khakimov Kustanai (under 63.5 kg) their first Tournament win. The other winners of Olympic champion, Sergei Kopylov, from Krasnodar (under 48) and top world freestyle boxer Yuri Almazov from Novosibirsk (under 61).

TWICE TOURNAMENT CHAMPIONS

The 1979 Tournament of Soviet Nations winner, Samson Khachatryan from Kirovakan (under 57 kg division) and Israel Akopkukhyan from Yerevan (under 67) did a repeat performance in the ring of the

Moscow Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex. The 1980 Olympic silver medalist Viktor Demyanenko from Alma-Ata (under 60), European titlist Valery Laplev from Cheboksary (under 71) and European junior

RECORD OF ALL TIME

The Krylatkoye Olympic Cycling Track has again proved its reputation for being the world's fastest. After the 4 km individual pursuit world record, of 4 min 37.057 sec, set by 20-year-old Viktor Kopylov, from Rostov, it was the Leningraders who excelled on the final day of the Tournament of Soviet Nations cycling programme.

The quartet of Olympic champions Alexander Krasnov and Viktor Manakov and able Nikolai Kuznetsov and Oleg Klenkov won the 4 km team pursuit final in the world's all-time best of 3 min 14.44 sec. Apparently Leningrad will

form the core of a pursuit team for the world cycling championships, to take place in late August, in Switzerland.

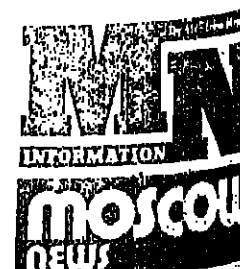
Twice world champion Sergei Kopylov, from Tula, will be the undisputed Soviet leader in the sprint at the championships. He comfortably won his sprint Tournament gold award showing fine speed and was also unrivaled in the 1,000 m time trials.

Much excitement was generated by a new and most captivating Olympic event—the 50 km individual bunch points race. The winner of a 20-strong field was 21-year-old Leningrader Igor Gerasimov, who also won a national title last year.

Winning race for P...

The latest stage of the championship in Formula 1 racing held in Britain at Silverstone, course did not bring surprises. Again, with still greater advantage, win was scored by new racing cars with a turbine engine.

The winner 20-year-old Frenchman Alain Prost on Renault-Turbo. He covered laps as long as 2:10.24 with an average speed of 224.04 km. Second placed was Britishman Nelson Piquet on Brabham and Frenchman Jacques Villeneuve on Ferrari.



EDITORIAL BOARD

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MN INFORMATION IN...

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed and approved the results of the talks between Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. It was noted with satisfaction that all-round fraternal relations between the two parties and peoples are making good headway on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting heard a report by a Soviet Party and government delegation led by Mikhail Solomentsev, Politbureau Alternate Member, which attended the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks celebrations in Cuba. The delegation's work was approved and the Politbureau expressed the unwavering solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet state with the efforts of Communists and of the all working people of Cuba to build socialism.

Also approved were the talks between the Soviet leaders and Rajiv Gandhi, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress party, who was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group. It was stressed that Soviet-Indian relations were consistently developing in the spirit of the principles formalized in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation concluded between the two nations.

Some other international and domestic issues were likewise considered.

MOSCOW-DELHI: COOPERATION IN CITY BUILDING

A delegation from the Delhi municipal corporation, led by Mayor Mahinder Singh Saathi, has completed its visit to the Soviet Union.

In Moscow and Leningrad the delegation studied the activities of the Soviets of People's Deputies as well as the structure and running of municipal facilities. They saw architectural and historical monuments and visited a number of enterprises where they showed an interest in the organization of production and conditions on the shop floor.

It was a great pleasure for us to visit your great country, said the Mayor of Delhi on leaving. We have seen the new world born out of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They say in India that those who have not visited the Soviet Union cannot imagine what the happy life of a free man is.

The Indian people want deep friendship with the Soviet people by relying on friendship with such a nation can the people of my country confidently set about building a new life.

Friendship between our capitals acts as an important factor in strengthening interstate links. We are happy and proud that this visit has enabled us to give a deeper dimension to the good relations already existing between the city authorities of Delhi and Moscow.

We attribute tremendous importance to the protocol which has been signed by the Moscow City Soviet leaders in the course of our talks. It provides for further development of cooperation in such important spheres as town planning, architecture, city-building and urban transportation.

Our visit has been a success, said Mayor Mahinder Singh Saathi in conclusion. In the Soviet Union profound understanding and respect is shown towards the people of India.

Our friendship and cooperation will continue to develop on the basis of mutual understanding and respect within the framework of intergovernmental agreements.



THE MEMORY OF HIROSHIMA

The annual Peace March, attended by members of mass anti-war organizations, which set out on May 7 from Hiroshima has now reached the Japanese capital. On their way the marchers organized rallies and exhibitions of photos of the minding people of the barbaric American nuclear bombardments of two Japanese cities. A peace rally was also held in Hiroshima park.

In the photo: anti-war activists collect signatures in Hiroshima to an appeal to the government demanding that nuclear weapons be barred from Japanese islands. Photo Japan Press-TASS

SOVIET UN ASSOCIATION DECLARATION

The Soviet UN Association has issued a declaration in connection with the 20th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty on Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, Outer Space and Underwater. The Association draws attention to the fact that at the 37th UN General Assembly session the Soviet Union introduced for consideration the basic principles for a treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. The USSR urged that resolute and vigorous action

be taken in order to overcome the deadlock over this issue, and that an international treaty be elaborated and concluded forthwith. In order to create propitious conditions for the drawing up of such a treaty the USSR suggested that a moratorium be imposed on all nuclear explosions for the period of the negotiations. This same purpose is also served by the Soviet proposals on freezing all nuclear weapons.

Expressing the opinion held by wide circles of the Soviet

public, the Association considers that the new Soviet proposal makes it possible to lift the nuclear weapons test ban issue out of the difficult situation in which it now finds itself through the fault of the USA, which as far back as 1980 broke off the tripartite Soviet-American-British negotiations on the subject, blocked the disarmament Committee and continues to carry out underground tests of nuclear weapons with the purpose of whipping up the arms race.

BIKE FOR PEACE-83 ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

The international group of peace cyclists who left Moscow on July 8, have already arrived in New York by air after crossing the Soviet Union and Scandinavia. The group, which included: apolitan from the USSR, Norway, the USA, Finland and Sweden, carried various slogans calling for more active action against the nuclear missile war: race and against the mononuclear war. The 82 cyclists got a cordial welcome wherever they went.

DAY OF PROTEST IN CHILE

Buenos Aires. In Chile they are getting ready for the fourth Jornada de Protesta Nacional on August 11.

A press conference was held by Diego Portales, general secretary of the National Development Project, which unites a number of political parties and public figures of various persuasions, that the people of that country will mark the National Day of Protest demanding the resignation of Pinochet, the head of the dictatorial regime. The National Day of Protest has been supported by about one hundred trade unions. The leaders of 35 federations and other unions called upon the working people to form a united front and to condemn resolutely the hunger policy and reprisals.

FACTS AND EVENTS

① The US House of Representatives has declared January 15, the anniversary of the birth of the outstanding fighter for civil rights, Martin Luther King, a national holiday by a 338-90 vote.

② The Andean pact nations (Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador) have signed a document in Quito forming the Andean Tribunal, the supreme legal body of this regional group.

③ The Olympic flame is now on its way from Greece to the Japanese town of Nagasaki. We are sending the flame of Olympia to Nagasaki as a symbol of peace and the brotherhood of men, stressed Asaph Papadonassou who will lay a wreath to the victims of the American nuclear bomb in that city.

LIFE

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL APPEALS

Helsinki. The World Peace Council (WPC) has appealed to all peace forces to double their efforts in the struggle against the aggressive designs of the US administration. The WPC declaration expresses deep concern with US intentions of holding

large-scale war games between the Horn of Africa and the Persian Gulf this month. The Council has urged a wide spread campaign to dismantle the foreign military bases in the region.

ZAMORA AND STONE MEET IN COLOMBIA

Bogota. A meeting has taken place in the Colombian capital between Ruben Zamora, representing the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, and President Reagan's special envoy in Central America Richard Stone. The meeting is due in large measure to the efforts of the Contadora group of nations—Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Panama—to ease tension in Central America.

According to Prensa Latina, Ruben flatly rejected as unacceptable the position of the United States which would like to take part in talks on settling the conflict in El Salvador as a "mediator". The United States is one of the warring parties and therefore the talks are possible only once this fact has been recognized. Zamora charged.

CATEGORICAL DENIAL FROM AFGHANISTAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Kabul. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has categorically denied the accusations made by Pakistani official circles that DRA armed forces violated the air and land space of Pakistan. In the spokesman's statement released by the Bakhtar News Agency it is emphasized that the DRA armed forces have never violated the air space of Pakistan or intruded onto Pakistani territory. Such accusations on the part of the ruling Pakistani circles are absolutely false and groundless.

The Pakistani Government, the DRA Ministry of Foreign Af-

fairs spokesman goes on, makes use of such allegations in order to conceal its armed interference into the affairs of Democratic Afghanistan. It is a well-known fact that the Pakistani Government, by arming and training Afghan counter-revolutionaries and by infiltrating gangsters into Afghanistan for subversive activity against the Afghan people, shamelessly interferes in our internal affairs. Pakistani territory is being turned into a base for aggression against Revolutionary Afghanistan, and is being made use of on a long-term basis by international imperialism, said the spokesman.



As soon as we have negotiated our military programme, we start negotiating peace. Drawing by Vasvold Arenyov

SOVIET INITIATIVES WELCOMED BY UN MAGAZINE

New York. The peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race and adopting concrete steps in the field of disarmament determine to a large extent efforts by the international community for a healthier world situation and to avert the danger of war. This is the conclusion of the UN quarterly "Disarmament", whose second issue has

been published in New York. Accumulating nuclear weapons and improving them is the main threat to mankind, says the magazine. Hence there is a need for more active efforts aimed at halting the nuclear arms race and their gradual escalation. In this context, stresses the magazine, numerous peace initiatives proposed by the USSR, have acquired particularly great importance.

A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR ITALY

Rome. The new, 44th post-war government has been sworn in in Italy. It is led by Bettino Craxi, political secretary of the Partito Socialista Italiano. The coalition government includes five political parties: Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals. A Socialist heads the cabinet for the first time in Italian history. The new government's pro-

gramme does not differ greatly from the previous ones. It provides, in part, for a policy of "strict savings" and lower inflation rates which is now an annual average of 16 per cent. Concerning foreign policy, the Craxi government remains pro-Atlantic, favouring the deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missile in the country.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The entire Bolivian cabinet of ministers has resigned to enable President Siles Betancourt to make a government reshuffle.

● Intimidating the Arab people of Palestine, dispersing their forces, breaking their will to resist—these are the main tasks which Israel and its accomplices have set themselves under the direction of the US administration. This is the content of the appeal to the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, which Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive, the Palestine Liberation Organization, published in Tunis.

● We should once again voice our determined opposition to the plans for deploying American cruise missiles in Britain, and for equipping British submarines with Trident nuclear missile systems, says the resolution on foreign policy issues which is to be submitted for consideration to the British Trade Unions Congress by the Transport and General Workers Union, the largest trade union in Britain.

● Islamabad is set on developing its own nuclear weapons, claimed Indian Defence Minister R. Venkateswar. He told a parliamentary session that India has information indicating that Pakistan is building works to enrich uranium and recycle nuclear fuel, which would enable Islamabad to explode a nuclear device.

NATO WAR GAMES

Brussels. Over 250 thousand men and officers from the armed forces of NATO member countries will take part in the Autumn Forge 83 NATO war games, as of September 2. This has been reported in Casteau, Belgium, by a spokesman for the headquarters of the supreme commander of the joint NATO armed forces in Europe.

This major military demonstration, which is held annually, consists of a series of manoeuvres covering virtually the whole of Western Europe—from the North Cape, in the north of Norway, to the Mediterranean Sea. The games will include simulating major contingents of American troops from the USA to Western Europe.

REPELLING INFORMATION AGGRESSION

Harare. "An information aggression" by racist South Africa and its allies against the "frontline" states is part of the Pretoria regime strategy aimed at military and economic destabilization of the independent countries in the African south. This is stated in the joint communiqué which has been published here by the conference of ministers for information of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Tanzania which opened in the Zimbabwe town of Kadoma. Taking part were also representatives of Nigeria, the African National Congress of South Africa, and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The Western press has turned South Africa into the main information centre of the region, says the document. Many Western news agencies, newspapers, radio and TV companies, who have accredited their correspondents there, purposefully distort the policy and life of the African countries. They advertise Pretoria's biased view of the situation in South Africa. The conference has decided that South Africa-based foreign journalists will categorically not be given permission to report from the "frontline" states. Western journalists evicted from a "frontline" state will automatically be deprived of the right to work in any other one.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The first contingent of British army servicemen are on their way to the Falklands to join the 4,000-strong British garrison there.

● Police in Peru have arrested five Colombian smugglers and confiscated two light planes carrying cocaine worth 500,000 US dollars, Reuters reports. The contrabandists were apprehended at a secret air field in the jungle.

● The Pentagon has formally notified US Congress of its plans to sell Saudi Arabia 100 modernized M-60 tanks, with laser-guided shells and night-vision equipment worth 174,000,000 dollars.

PEOPLE

It has been announced in Munich that C. Doppler, a major West German military industrial tycoon and co-owner of the Dornier aviation concern, has decided to sell his shares in the latter company to the country's leading missile and aviation company, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom.

An Egyptian appeals court has cleared of all charges Ismail Sedat, brother of the late Egyptian president, and his three sons who were arrested on charges of corruption and fraud and given a one-year jail sentence. The decision to confiscate their property remains in force.

SPY PLANES OVER SWEDEN

Stockholm. American and British planes make regular reconnaissance flights over Swedish territory, the Swedish "Norrbottenstidningen" paper reports. At least once a month a British and an American plane fly from a British base, enter Swedish air space. During one such flight, the paper continues, a British long-



PEACE COUNCIL SET UP IN JAPAN

Tokyo. The struggle against imperialism and the growing nuclear threat is a supremely important task facing scientists and intellectuals in the arts, as well as all democratically minded members of the public in Japan. This was declared by the members of a newly created council for elaborating the concept of peace. They include prominent scientists and writers who are worried by the Nakasone cabinet's dangerous arms race policy.

The setting up of the council is additional proof of the grow-

ing public anxiety left over the offensive undertaken by the reaction and over the increasingly dangerous character of the Tokyo-Washington military alliance. A lawyers' symposium held here recently, for example, demanded that the government should immediately dismantle the Pentagon bases on Japanese soil. The address adopted at the symposium points to the need for stronger unity of the antiwar movement, and for strengthening solidarity with peace supporters in other countries.

NEW OIL POD

Caracas. A conference of ministers of the energy and oil industries from Mexico, Ecuador, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago has ended in Puerto La Cruz, Venezuela. It has resulted in an agreement which may provide the basis for creating in Latin America an alliance of countries similar to OPEC. It was decided at the conference that joint action should be taken to fight transnational oil corporations which have been indulging in plunder, violence and dilapidation at the expense of the oil-producing Latin American countries. The parties spoke of the need in the immediate future to effect a change in the existing situation whereby 80 per cent of the total volume of oil exported by the "four" is sold outside Latin America, while the countries in the region are forced to buy their oil mainly from other parts of the world, suffering unwarranted currency losses in the process.

Science and technology

'ORGANIC' BRICKS

Professor James Ulmann, of Purdue University, Indiana, USA, has developed a technology for making high quality bricks in which as much as 30 per cent of the shale, clay and water are substituted by processed drainage sediment. These bricks are cheaper to produce since the organic substances they contain are burnt during baking in the oven, thus reducing the time and temperatures needed for baking. The organic bricks absorb water better and this improves cohesion when they are used with mortar.

AN ELECTRONIC POLICEMAN

Traffic police in Hong Kong have decided to solve the traffic jam problem in the city centre's busy streets once and for all. They have bought 3.5 million pounds (sterling) worth of electronic equipment from Britain. Private cars will be equipped with special number plates carrying devices which automatically send signals to sensors installed under the pavement of central streets and busy thoroughfares. The computer will present any driver entering "restricted traffic areas" with a monthly bill.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

U.S. MISSILES AND EUROPEAN SECURITY

What kind of military and political consequences will follow from the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe?

Answering this question, the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA observer, G. Dadyants, writes:

In the first place it is necessary to realize that it is not quantitative categories that we are dealing with—i.e., the addition of several hundred missiles to the NATO nuclear potential now existing in Europe. What we are witnessing is an attempt by the NATO bloc to achieve a radical, qualitative alteration in the strategic situation in Europe to the detriment of the vital interests of the USSR and its allies. The USSR can only reply in like vein to such military-political provocation.

Instead of concentrating their efforts on psychological and propaganda preparations for the deployment of the missiles, writes Dadyants, the West European governments should rather direct their efforts towards getting the Reagan administration to change its provocative and obstructive tactics at the Geneva talks.

PRISONERS OF SELF-DECEIT

Analysing the new concept of "strategic defence" invented in the USA by the advocates of nuclear war and explained in the US "Progressive" magazine, O. Tsaryov writes in PRAVDA:

The authors of the "strategic defence" concept display their cold blooded hatred for the human race by spelling out the scenario for a nuclear war against the Soviet Union step by step in a systematic manner. The scenario provides for a first strike against USSR territory.

The Pentagon's military preparations fit surprisingly well into the scenario. The first strike weapons—the MX, Trident-2 and Pershing-2 missiles—are already being deployed or are to be deployed over the next few years. It is planned to allocate 5.7 billion dollars for the development of military laser technology in 1984-85. Special emphasis is now being put in the USA on civil defence, primarily on the redeployment of industry. What does all this amount to? Preparing available means for implementing the "strategic defence" concept? Or is the military thought being made to fit the available means? Both are dangerous for peace.

ISRAEL'S MILITARY-POLITICAL MANOEUVRE

Israeli propaganda is now trying to persuade the politically inexperienced that the Tel Aviv leaders have at last decided in favour of partial "withdrawal" of their occupation troops from Lebanon, says V. Vinogradov writing in KASBNAYA ZVEZDA. Why then in this case has the "news" been greeted with anxiety and depreciation in Lebanon and in the entire Arab world in reality this is no withdrawal, but a redeployment of the aggressor's troops, a move aimed to perpetuate the occupation of the southern Lebanese districts under the pretext of a "partial withdrawal of troops".

A number of moments are noteworthy. Firstly, the occupation troops are not only retaining, but are also fortifying their positions in the Bekaa Valley and in the vicinity of the Baruk Mountain, near Syria's western borders.

Secondly, the aggressor is withdrawing its troops from the Chouf Mountain area where they are suffering considerable losses from strikes inflicted by the patriots, and pulling them into South Lebanon which, in the opinion of the Israelis, is quieter.

1933-1983

Study the past if you want to foresee the future... These words of advice from Confucius are very appropriate, writes observer Vityay Maiveyev, in IZVESTIA. Let us look back at what happened in the world fifty years ago, in 1933. The Past of Four: Britain, France, Italy and Germany. Hitler has just come to power. Approving hands are outstretched to him from the Western capitals. Meanwhile the first massacres started in Germany and the first banishes of books were set afloat. So this is what happened in 1933, but are these events not being repeated today?

In 1933, faced by the Nazi predator that was spreading its wings, the American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt came to the conclusion that diplomatic relations needed to be established with the Soviet Union. The past 50 years make an instructive record of our relations for all who are preoccupied with the fate of peace in the nuclear age. We were able to cooperate, were able to win common victories, were able to jointly build a foundation for peace. Things that were possible in the comparatively recent past are possible in the future too—possible and essential.

OF INTEREST

Names to suit all tastes

Until recently Belgian parents had to choose a name for their newborn baby from a guide list of names, including the names of Christian saints and historical figures, compiled 450 years ago. A few days ago, writes "The International Herald Tribune", the government abolished the list, which means that Belgian citizens are now free to choose any name they like for their children.

IN ANTICIPATION...

Lawyers from Bern are keeping an eye on the rescue team lifting Napoleon's fleet which sank off the coast of Egypt in 1798. Apparently, during Napoleon's Egyptian campaign, the Bern treasury was on board the ship "Wilhelm Tell". The French conqueror took it away with him. Later, not trusting the Bern treasury to his Swiss conqueror, he loaded it on board the "Wilhelm Tell", which was bound for Egypt with the rest of the fleet. During the battle against the British in Aboukh, the "Wilhelm Tell" shared the fate of the "Orion", which the French

are now attempting to raise. If the operation continues, according to popular belief, in Bern, the Swiss authorities will have the right to ask for the treasure to be returned. During the recent visit of the French President Francois Mitterrand to Switzerland, the Alpine village of Bourg-Saint-Pierre received part of Napoleon's debt—14,000 dollars. It took them 183 years of trying.

How many years of court hearing will it take to win back the Bern treasury, Swiss newspapers are wondering.

VIEWPOINT

Nikolai ZABORIN

MOVE TO PARTITION LEBANON

Paradoxically enough, Tel Aviv, which has captured two-thirds of Lebanon, is now going to voluntarily scale down its occupation of the country. This follows from an Israeli government decision to move some Israeli troops from the mountainous areas in Lebanon further south within the next three to five months.

The area to be ceded is not very big—approximately 450 square kilometres, only one-tenth of the territory now occupied by Israel, while confrontation with Syria continues in the Bekaa Valley. Tel Aviv, however, has hastened to make this move to signal its readiness to ultimately pull out all its troops—on definite terms. After 15 hours of talks in Washington with Israeli ministers Moshe Arens and Yitzhak Shamir, the American leaders took an identical stand claiming that this redeployment of forces is the first phase in the Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Such claims, however, are subject to serious doubt. There is evidence to prove, moreover, that, in resorting to this "partial withdrawal", Israel is bent on gaining for itself a series of significant advantages. To begin with, the patriots have dealt the Israelis considerable damage in the past few months, killing some

200 and injuring a still greater number of Israeli troops, while Israel is losing increasing amounts of military hardware. The new positions mounted along the Awa River are better protected, and Tel Aviv hopes they will help its occupation forces to build up a stronger defence against the patriots' strikes while at the same time helping to mitigate domestic criticism of the Begin government.

To top that off, the redeployment helps bolster the isolation and toughen the occupation of Southern Lebanon, and makes it possible to colonize the area. True, prime minister Begin never tires of claiming that Israel does not want any of the Lebanese land, but the facts are against him. According to the London-based "Times", the Israeli command is planning to set up several rows of barbed-wire fortifications as well as mine fields well familiar to Israeli troops. Another indication of Tel Aviv's expansionist ambitions is the escalating activity in the south of Israel's Hadrada, once a Lebanese army major. The territory under the control of his military formations—all in Israeli pay and using Israeli weapons—has increased from 800 to 1,300 square kilometres over the past year. The Israeli military administration

and the Lebanese collaborationists are trying hard to make it clear to the local population that the Israeli plan to remain in the south for at least another five years, urging them to "recognize" that fact and to start playing ball.

Significantly, there is nothing surprising about the current developments in the area. Already at the beginning of this century the Zionist leaders contemplated including this area, with its plentiful water and land resources, within the confines of the then recently conceived Israeli state. These plans were given increasing substance in the 50s as is evidenced, in part, by the diaries of Moshe Sharett, who was Israeli prime minister in 1953-55. The planned expansion failed to take place because, as the author points out, the "time was not yet propitious". One detail, however, is worth noting: Sharett stated that in his opinion in order to help the Israeli penetration of Lebanon, unrest and civil agitation should be encouraged there. How then can we believe the Israeli leaders who allege they are promoting "reconciliation" in Lebanon, while their entire strategy for getting themselves entrenched in the country is geared towards inciting communal and religious strife? Lebanon faces the very real

threat of being turned for ever into an Israeli economic appendage.

Who else stands to gain from the Israeli redeployment? The members of the "multinational force" in Lebanon of course—the USA and its NATO partners—with the siege being set for contingents from these countries to fill the void left by the Israelis. This is fully in line with the American aim of boosting its influence in Lebanon. Their present level of the "multinational force", standing at 4,800 troops, will consequently be increased by another one or two thousand, i.e., NATO's new stronghold in the centre of the region will become still stronger.

These considerations as well as the wish to strengthen relations with Tel Aviv and to curry favour with the pro-Israel lobby in the United States in the run-up to the forthcoming presidential elections, presumably played a decisive role in causing Washington to give its all-out support to the Israeli strategy of the American-Israeli talks.

The convergence of views between the two countries is also evident from the well-orchestrated campaign against Syria, by deliberately mixing up Israel and effect, Washington and Tel Aviv are bent on getting the world to believe that the Israeli occupation is being dragged out due to the fault of Damascus which rejected the Lebanese-Israeli "peace accord". So no more is heard about "pressure against Israel" and the two partners are beginning to vociferously blackmail Syria to provide better camouflage for their own expansionist ambitions in the region and in order to further complicate the already complex situation there. The USA, NATO and Israel are successfully rapping the fruits of instability in the Middle East.

44 INFORMATION No. 44, 1983

Round the Soviet Union

A NATURE MUSEUM WHICH HAS JUST OPENED IN ULAN UDE, CAPITAL OF BURYATIA, GIVES A GOOD IDEA OF THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE TRANS-BAIKAL REGION. The exhibits on view are indicative of the inimitable beauty of the area. Environmental protection and the preservation of natural wealth are two other themes illustrated by the collections to which scientists in Ulan Ude and other Siberian research centres have contributed.

ST BRIGITTA'S MONASTERY, A VALUABLE MONUMENT OF MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE, IN ESTONIA, HAS BEEN RESTORED. It lies in a picturesque spot outside Tallinn, the capital of that Baltic republic. Settlements of early Eists, the forebears of the modern Estonians, are also to be found in the vicinity of the capital, which has been made into a protected area.

THE FIRST MULTISTORY, ED BUILDINGS BLENDED WELL INTO THE SCAPES OF GEORGIA'S ANCIENT CAPITAL MTSKHETA. Mtskheta is a town-museum, which is why the architects, designers and artists working on plans for new residential boroughs, made a careful study of the ancient monuments. A wide-ranging programme for the development of old towns is afoot in Georgia, with appropriate master plans having been approved for Kutaisi, Telavi, Gori and Zugdidi.

THE COUNTRY'S FIRST DEPARTMENT, "ROBOTS AND ROBOT-BASED SYSTEMS" HAS OPENED AT THE BYELORUSSIAN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. It will train, annually, 300 engineers.

COLD AIR HELPS HEAT BUILDINGS

Engineers in Kharkov (Ukraine) have designed a heating unit with two air distributors, to heat large industrial shops. One device in the lower area of the shop pumps in a powerful jet of hot air; while the other one, fixed at a certain height, supplies cold air. Because the cold air is heavier, it holds the warm air down thereby preventing its diffusion. The invention has cut heating costs in these buildings by almost 25 per cent. A number of Ukrainian and Russian factories are now starting to mass produce these efficient units.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FUEL FROM SIBERIA

This year half of this country's fuel will be produced in Siberia — over one billion tonnes (in equivalent fuel units). According to the 1983 plan, Siberia will produce 41 per cent of national oil and gas condensate, 51 per cent of coal and 60 per cent of Soviet hydroelectric energy, writes PRAVDA. The impressive results have been achieved due to the implementation of national programmes for the development of Siberian natural resources. First and foremost we should mention the construction of the West Siberian oil and gas complex, this country's largest regional programme. This new oil base was created over a very short period in formerly undeveloped marshes in the north of the Tyumen and Omsk regions. The annual oil production growth rate for 1981-83 will amount to about 20 million tonnes. Such achievements represent giant efforts on the part of our society. Hundreds of thousands of people moved to the new areas. Large towns were built. A railway connecting Tyumen to Tobolsk, Surgut and Nizhnevartovsk was constructed as were hundreds of kilometres of motorway. And the Surgut thermal power station, power transmission lines, as well as large industrial bases and ports, were built.

RECORD-BREAKING WELL



A rock sample from a record-breaking depth of 11,082 m.

Academicians Andrei Trofimuk believes that every rouble invested in mineral-bunting produces potential value in the form of tapped mineral wealth worth thirty to forty rubles, even despite the fact that today one has to go deeper underground and to increasingly remote areas to locate such wealth.

In the Kola Peninsula in the USSR, a well has been drilled over 11,000 metres underground, which is over 2,000 metres deeper than the American record. In boring that superdeep well the drillers faced a mass of problems at almost every metre they advanced. The data obtained in the process will help formulate a long-term programme for superdeep drilling in various

parts of the country. But the improvement of equipment and drilling techniques in boring such wells is just one facet of the experiment. The Kola well drilling will provide us with additional information on a whole range of ideas relating to the composition of the earth's crust and will enable us to work out better-founded recommendations for prospecting for new types of minerals. It will also improve our knowledge of the earth's thermal flows and of its age. Once the set depth is reached, the well will be turned into a laboratory for the study of various crust processes.

In the photo: the Uralmash 1500 drilling the Kola well.



PORT TUGS: NEW MODELS

The "Anton Marko" tugboat has been launched at the Chukotka shipyard, the Vladivostok Region, the Far East. This flagship of the new series differs substantially from previous models. Its engine power has increased one-third and the port has become more manoeuvrable. The displacement of the tugboat has increased in recent years and it is able to cope with such tasks. The production of a new generation of powerful port tugboats, called for the reconstruction of stocks, and the introduction of new equipment and technology in busy modern ports. The tugboat's high-pitch propeller ensures the tugboat's manoeuvrability.

The propellers and hulls of each tug are reliably protected to enable them to operate successfully in northern ports. Engines and systems are protected from a central panel. Therefore, the tug's crew consists of only three people.

Road surface for saline lands

The production of a new concrete for laying under-salt roads has been completed. The concrete has a high resistance to salt crystallization. A polymer admixture, partly anti-corrosive, protects the asphalt.

Corrosive salts do a lot of damage each year to many metres of road on Mangyshlak and in other districts of Turkmenistan. Even high salt contents cannot protect the asphalt, because they are built into the local saline soil, it being expensive to bring better soils from other regions.

The polymer admixture also enhances the particles of gravel in a strong film, making the road surface as hard as granite.

FLOWERBED AMIDST WOODLAND

The fragrant aroma of honey-bearing herbs mixes with the smell of carnations and marigolds in the Fatchevskaya forest preserve in Moldavia. The former ploughed road is all in bright poppies, petunias, and hollyhocks.

Flowers have appeared there not to adorn the forest but to form a biocomplex serving to check pests. The blossoming road has provided a habitat for many useful insects, especially those killing lymantria, dispar and other pests.

Ants moved closer to the road too, while the feathered friends were attracted by numerous feeding racks and drinking pots. At present, birds enjoy various berries. This summer's high yields of berry shrubs, planted in abundance by forest breeders, will help them live well through the winter.

The biocomplex has proved very efficient against the different pests: the fifty hectares earlier suffering from lymantria dispar now murmur with green leaves.

UNDERWATER TV

Scientists aboard a research vessel belonging to the Arctic Institute of Sea Fisheries and Oceanography are responsible for the first voyage of underwater TV station in the Barents Sea.

The experiments conducted have shown that underwater television is a promising means of searching for deep sea life. It makes possible to swiftly locate deep sea fish colonies and to study their habits.

Science and technology

RUBBER OUT OF SHALE

Work has started on a new product, a rubber modifier, at the Shale Association in the Estonian SSR. The association has begun assembly work on a plant for mass production of the modifier which enables rubber to maintain its qualities even in the severest of frosts. Automobile tyres made from the modifier last much longer.

The new rubber modifier is made on the basis of crystallization of phenols, a byproduct of shale processing. Over fifty chemical products, used in many industries, can be produced from this cheap raw material.

Once the crystallization plant goes into action, the shale-processing complex will be able to manufacture one-third more product than it does now.

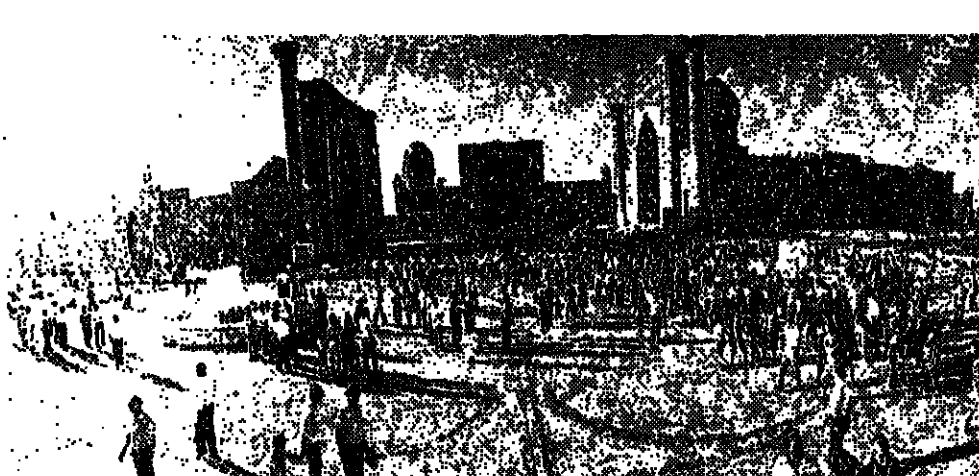
BRIGHTER COLOURS

A special cloth for a fundamentally new cinema screen has been manufactured at the Iakozh Integrated plant in Kalinin (Russian Federation) by order of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography.

The country's first screen of this kind, called Pearl, has been installed at the city's Zvezda cinema for tests. It can make the image much brighter and reproduce colours which are closer to natural ones.

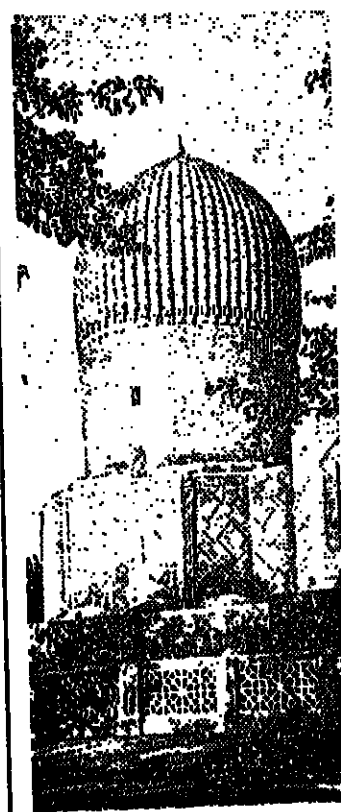
ELECTRONIC 'MIRROR' FOR THE HUMAN EYE

An electronic system has been developed by scientists in Kharkov (Ukraine). The new system can easily and accurately evaluate the light sensitivity of the human eye. A patient takes his or her seat in front of a TV screen and con-



Registan Square.

SAMARKAND—AN ANCIENT TOWN



Gur-Amir Mausoleum.

Many years ago an Oriental geographer, Makdisi, wrote: "The whole of Samarkand is like a green cloak made of green brocade, with blue embroidered ribbons of flowing water, decorated with white castles and houses. In the middle lies the ancient town Samarkand."

Soviet archaeologists have managed to pinpoint the date. Apparently Samarkand is as old as Rome. If you climb the high citadel of the ancient town you will be able to see, to the south of the old centre, Samarkand of the 14th-19th centuries, capital of the Tamerlane and Ulugh Beg Empire. It is a town of builders, poets and scientists. At the centre is Registan Square, nearby is a cupola of architectural beauty, and the Gur-Amir Mausoleum.

Tamerlane and his descendants are buried there. Several kilometres away is the Ulugh Beg Museum and the ruins of an Oriental observatory built by Ulugh Beg in the early 15th century. Long before the invention of the telescope they managed to compile the most accurate astronomical tables.



Even today, Ulugh Beg's huge stone sextant amazes people.

PROTECTING WIRE AGAINST CORROSION

Installation, hookup and power wires have long since been covered with a layer of solder, consisting of tin or tin products. There are two reasons for this — to protect the wires against corrosion and to provide for better soldering of the cable conductors. Tin, one of the most common metals, is used to apply a coat along the entire length of the cable conductor, since it is not known at this stage which part of the wire will be soldered for assembly.

Soviet cable engineers have now suggested that tin be applied only to parts of the cable, while a special colophony-based mixture be put over the rest of it. This makes cable joining much easier during assembly and saves a lot of tin.

CIRCUS IN PSKOV

There is nothing out of the ordinary about a house on the banks of the Velikaya River in the north-western Russian city of Pskov, yet local children flock to it in their droves. The lower floor houses an animal-trainer's club which has its own circus. Although the circus doesn't advertise its shows, it enjoys tremendous popularity. Here children and adults can watch animals juggling with balloons, walking blindfolded along a narrow bar, jumping through a burning hoop and solving "mathematical" problems with great ease.

The circus has no exotic animals, the chief performers being dogs and cats while all props and costumes are made by the young trainers themselves. M. Ivanov, the circus director, is a factory worker and a devoted nature-lover.

RIVER FISH TAKE TO THE SEA

The Kaluga predecessors in this river-lagoon to ocean production were the humpbacked salmon and the summer and autumn cods, which now only return to the Amur basin for spawning. By the malm and sea trout followed suit. This migratory process continues. But time will show whether or not the Kaluga river giants are able to fully acclimatise to its new environment.

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VIEWPOINT

GAS, OIL, COAL—WHICH MORE PROFITABLE?

Leonid KORENEV

In 1950 Soviet gas pipelines pumped only 1,500 million cubic metres of gas, which is almost equivalent to 1,500,000 tonnes of oil. By 1981 the figure had reached 419,000 million cubic metres while the estimate for 1985 exceeds 600,000 million cubic metres.

In the USSR gas helps smelt 40 per cent of the entire national steel output, and produces two-thirds of the cement output and 90 per cent of nitric fertilizer—and over 200 million people use natural gas for domestic purposes.

The country's single gas supply system runs through all the 15 Union republics. Its capacity is unequalled in the world.

During the 80s the gas pipeline network will maintain its tremendous growth and increase by almost 40,000 kilometres, especially that of transcontinental pipelines with a large diameter of 1,420 mm, which are being built by the USSR. Just one of these pipes can pump, under a pressure of 75 atmospheres, more gas than France and West Germany put together produced it in 1980.

Strangely, the development of the technology for such uniquely powerful gas pipelines received a "boost" from certain Western leaders: for instance, in the late 50s Konrad Adenauer vetoed shipments to the USSR of large-diameter pipes. This ban spurred on the construction of large Soviet pipe rolling-mill shops which soon outstripped the capacity of their Western rivals. More recently Ronald Reagan's embargo on compressor shipments was another such "boost"—the USSR is now churning out better compressors than the Americans.

But gas has its misuses, too: the high cost of building the pipeline and the tremendous growth in gas production are continuing against the background of expert opinion which says that gas reserves are gradually running out. This again brings "stringency" to the fore, since world stocks of coal are several times larger than those of hydrocarbons.

The Soviet Union has never frozen its coal production even though oil and gas were cheaper to produce. Like other industrialized countries, it is now concentrating on the long-term use of coal (the USSR has one of the world's largest reserves of coal) and atomic power engineering.

However, power engineering is a remarkably conservative industry which takes decades to retrain. Having adopted strict measures to save oil (although it has not reduced production), the USSR is using gas as suitable fuel for this transitional period.

According to 1981 figures, the confirmed gas resources amount to 34,000 billion cubic metres or more than double the resources of such gas-producing giants as the USA or Iran.

The Soviet Union is self-sufficient in gas and can even export large quantities for decades to come—exports do not exceed 13 to 14 per cent of its total production.

ILYUSHIN BLUEPRINT FOR THE FUTURE

The wide-bodied IL-86 has made its maiden flight over the Atlantic Ocean from Moscow to Havana. The IL-86, which has proved itself to be an exceptionally reliable craft, is fast acquiring new routes. Generally speaking, each new plane put out by the design bureau represents a new stage in the development of national civil aviation. What does the future hold in store? The Ilyushin designers are hard at work designing a plane combining the capacity, speed and comfort of wide-bodied craft with a much longer flight distance.

MOTOR TUNNEL UNDER CANAL

Traffic has recently begun to pour through a new transport tunnel in Leningrad built under the Morskoi Canal, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. It links Kanonersky Island to the mainland. Why was this tunnel necessary and why did Lenin-graders watch so closely over its construction? The Kanonersky Island is a small bit of land virtually cut off from the rest of the city, lying in that part of the Neva delta where the airport facilities are situated. A ferryboat used to be the only way the island's inhabitants could get to the mainland. The Mar-

skoi Canal has been an obstacle for many years. A bridge would have interfered with shipping, while a motor tunnel would be too narrow for cars. So it was eventually decided to build a three-lane road and pedestrian sidewalks.

BEAVERS REMOVED FROM RED DATA BOOK

For the first time in many years the beaver population in Estonia has grown this year so much so that they have ceased to be considered a near-extinct species and have been removed from the Red Data Book, writes IZVESTIA.

Beaver settlements are particularly numerous along river banks in South Estonia. The beaver's valuable fur at one time nearly led to their complete annihilation. According to old records, the beaver became rarely in 1777, the last animal being killed in 1911. A new era in beaver history started in Estonia in 1957 when the first settlers were brought to the river banks from other parts of the country. They quickly acclimatized themselves to the local conditions and started to adjoining regions. That beaver have been removed from the Red Data Book is largely explained by strictly applied protective measures.

Handwritten text in a box: 1983.10.15

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



Galina Shlyapina and Andrei Kudelin in "Noire Dame de Paris".

GALINA SHLYAPINA

One of the most memorable moments in the All-Union Competition for Ballet Dancers, held in Moscow in 1980, was a fragment from "Giselle", danced by Galina Shlyapina. The ballerina, who is from Perm, and Yuri Vasyuchenko, from Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan, who were awarded the top competition prizes, had worked on the duet during a free evening on the eve of the concluding concert given by the competition laureates. Galina Shlyapina's light and inspired dancing was infused with a romantic beauty.

The dancer had been entrusted with this difficult part immediately upon graduation from the Perm Ballet School. She was only aged 19 at the time. I love "Giselle", says Shlyapina. My main aim when performing this ballet is to dance and act the truth—the truth of life, the truth of human destiny.

Today it is hard to believe that at one time they were reluctant to accept Galina at ballet school. At the audition, they were worried by her figure. Galina was rather too plump for a trial period of six months. It was Galina's dream to become a ballet dancer; she worked hard, and became so slim, that she ended up the most elegant pupil in the class.

At the Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre Shlyapina danced more than 20 different parts. She is able to express the most varied of emotions via her dance—love, happiness, anger, grief, hatred and despair; she is equally adept at tragic, lyrical, melancholic or comic roles. In Khachaturian's ballet, "Spartacus", she danced two diametrically opposed parts—the tender Phrygia and the treacherous Aegina. Shlyapina gives an equally convincing interpretation of the tragic image of Juliet, Aurora, Kitri, Odette-Odile, Giselle, the Dying Swan—there is no role in classical ballet that is beyond Shlyapina's powers. She also dances contemporary ballet.

In the autumn of 1981, the prima ballerina of the Perm Ballet Company became a soloist with the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. Here Shlyapina had to start from scratch, learning a completely new repertoire. Two seasons of intense work followed and one first night after another. Shlyapina danced the leading roles in ballets choreographed by the ensemble's leaders, Natalia Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyov: "La Cenerentola", to music by Andrei Petrov, she danced the role of "The Tale of Romeo and Juliet", Juliet; and in Nikolai Karamzin's "The Magic Cape", a choreographic version of the famous tale by Hoffmann "Kielis Zaches genannt Zinnober", she dances the Fee Kise. A look at Shlyapina's rehearsal schedules tells us a lot about the dynamism pervading her creative work: finishing rehearsals for a performance of "Nathalie", in which she dances the role of graceful, shy Nathalie, the ballerina turns her attention to mastering the plastic art of ballet by the major French choreographers Maurice Béjart and Roland Petit. The final chords of "The Nutcracker" have hardly died down, before Shlyapina's "The Furies One", is already on the stage performing her pagan rites and picking out her next victim for the divinity.

Yelena YEROPYEVA
Photo by Andrei Knyazev

FAMOUS SIGNATURES

A poetic message dedicated in the well-known 19th century German singer, Ferruccio Maer, by Johann Wolfgang Goethe is the most noteworthy item at the exhibition: "Autographs from the Collections of the State History Museum of Estonia".

On display are more than 200 autographs, the first of which date back to 1527.

Among the rare exhibits is a letter written by Prosper Mérimé to the Estonian King publishing house requesting subscription to the works of Leo Tolstoy. Also to be seen are Thomas Mann autographs, and a quatrain written in 1783 by Immanuel Kant specially for the Tallinn collector, J. Velas.

SILK PAINTINGS FROM VIETNAM

Moscow's Museum of the Art of the Oriental Peoples is now the venue for an exhibition of works by Vietnamese artist Nguyen Phan Chan who paints in the finest of silks, using gouache or water colours.

The artist has a fairly subdued colour palette, with various shades of brown, gold, dark-blue and dark-red tints with the silk's silver fabric showing through them predominating. The focal point of Nguyen Phan Chan's work, in which traditional and contemporary painting idioms are successfully blended, is life in all its various manifestations, human relations, plus the placid beauty of village landscapes. He pours much love into his images of the women of free Vietnam—mothers, peasant women and fighters. Among his better-known works are "Children Playing Marbles", "Washing Vegetables in a Pond", "A Basket-Maker" and "After Work".

Nguyen Phan Chan has already exhibited several times in the USSR and other countries. The present exhibition is the artist's biggest show to date.

Nguyen Phan Chan, "Washing Vegetables in a Pond".

Two centuries of Russian ballet

Before the curtain came down on their 200th anniversary season, a new ballet "Beasts of Times Gone By" was performed by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Company, composed of fragments of the best productions of earlier years.

The production is dedicated to all who laid the foundations of Russian and Soviet ballet.

The theatre is loyal to its tradition—to preserve the priceless classical heritage. "Beasts of Times Gone By" is a vast three-

act composition and includes scenes from productions mounted by Didot, Fokin, Lopukhov, Zakharov, Lavrovsky, Grigorovich, Chaliukian and Belaky.

Irina Kolpakova danced the lead in "Raymonda", one of Petipa's best works. Fragments from "The Fountain of Bakhchisarai", "Romeo and Juliet", "The Leningrad Symphony" and "The Stone Flower" acted as reminders of the major stages in Soviet ballet history.

Indian-Soviet film on Jawaharlal Nehru

Indian and Soviet film makers are shooting a full-length documentary on Jawaharlal Nehru. The film will be in three parts, each sixty minutes long. Part One will be about Nehru's life and work up to 1928 before he was elected President of the Indian National Congress; Part Two will end in 1947 when India gained independence; and Part Three will be about Nehru's activities as Prime Minister.

The film is directed by Shyam Benegal, a leading Indian film maker, who was named among the five best directors of the world by the International Cinema publication, the "International Film Guide". In his ten years in the trade,

Shyam Benegal has made a mass of documentaries and ten feature films. His favourite theme is social relations.

The film about Nehru will be based exclusively on archival materials. At present the film crew are gathering together various materials, documents, and photographs relating to Nehru's life. They are being helped by Nehru's biographer, S. Gopal and by other prominent Indian historians.

The film, which should be completed by the end of the year, centers around Nehru's ideas on non-alignment, peaceful coexistence and the campaign against nuclear war, says Shyam Benegal.

Sport as seen by artists

An all-Union art show, "Physical Training and Sport in Art", is now to be seen at the Central Exhibition Hall at 1 October's 50th Anniversary Square.

Such shows are held in Moscow once every four years during the Tournament of Soviet Nations, this being the fifth to date.

On display are nearly 900 paintings, drawings, pieces of sculpture and items of decorative-applied art.



N. Komov, "A Bicycle" (from the "History of Sport" series).

LOOKING FORWARD TO AGROBUSINESS USA-83

American business regard the forthcoming American agricultural exhibition, Agrobusiness USA-83, to be held in Moscow in October 1983, as representing a major step towards the expansion of mutually beneficial trade and economic contacts with the Soviet Union. Wide-scale preparations for the exhibition are being undertaken by the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council—an influential organization which includes the representatives of over 200 major American corporations and firms and Soviet trade associations. According to the Council no less than 100 leading American agricultural and machine-building companies will be taking part.

We believe that this exhibition will help broaden trade contacts between our countries, stressed V. Smith, one of the heads of the Vibra Screw company. Du Pont de Nemours is willing with impatience for the opening of the Moscow exhibition and F. Maderic, a member of this organization's board of directors' council.



Soviet-made cars are a common sight on French motorways, while the Niva is the most sought-after cross-country vehicle, having outstripped such well-established names in the car industry as Toyota, Ford, Renault and Mercedes. In the photo: in the showrooms of a Paris dealer selling Soviet-made cars.

TO SOVIET ORDER

The Far East's first drilling ship, "Mikhail Mikhlin", has left port on a working cruise. It can prospect for oil and gas for a lengthy period of time unassisted. The equipment on board makes it possible to drill prospecting wells up to 5,500 metres deep along the coastal shelf.

The ship was supplied to the USSR according to the terms of contract between V/O Sudolimprom and Rauma Repola of Finland.

MERLONI AND THE SOVIET MARKET

Merloni and its Soviet partners are discussing cooperation in a number of industrial projects for household electrical appliances, Vittorio Merloni, the Merloni president told "Moscow News Information". They are discussing plans to supply the Soviet Union with equipment for factories manufacturing kitchen units, fans as well as collectors and microengines used in various household electrical appliances. Licences have already been bought from Merloni.

Our firm, said Merloni, entered the Soviet market about ten years ago. Over the years it has helped build two washing machine factories which produce the Vysotka model, as well as plants manufacturing abrasive dust and chemical portions. In the Azerbaijan capital of Baku a plant for manufacturing electric heating devices for household appliances is now being built.

YUGOSLAV AGRICULTURE ON SHOW

On display at the Agrocomplex-Yugoslavia-83 show, now drawing to a close at Moscow's Sokolniki Park, is a large variety of produce such as meat products, canned goods, drinks as well as various machinery, seeds, etc. The participants are unanimous that the show is a big success and exciting to both specialists and visitors.

Here are comments from the representatives of some of the Yugoslav firms taking part.

Doctor Ljubomir Baban, general director of the industrial food LUPK Ostjek combine:

Our countries' cooperation in the area of the agroindustrial complex has reached a high level. In exchange for our products, and specially those we have on display here, we buy So-

SOVIET RAIL (SZD) BRINGS ANY TRIP WITHIN YOUR MEANS AND MAKES IT MORE PLEASANT THAN YOU EVER THOUGHT POSSIBLE.

SZD coaches are provided with everything you need to travel in comfort. Cozy compartments, first-class service plus traditional Russian hospitality will contribute to your good mood and make your journey a relaxing and agreeable experience.

Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with dining-cars where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner; various hot drinks, wine, beer, juice, fruit, tobacco and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel.

Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services linking Moscow with Aachen, Hamburg, Bern, Ostend, Maastricht, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Turin, Athens, Istanbul, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen or Leningrad with Cologne and Frankfurt or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping car services please contact your nearest travel agent or Intourist office.

SOVIET RAIL WILL ALWAYS BE GLAD TO WELCOME YOU ABOARD THEIR TRAINS!



nearing the conclusion of talks over a new contract on expanded cooperation up to 1990 geared in large measure to the needs of the Soviet Food Programme.

Pavlik Duden, Progress company representative:

The show enabled us to display items indicative of our cooperation with the USSR, specifically in household production, corn selection, etc. We sell lots of machinery to the USSR buying from it in turn various metals, equipment for plants, coking coal, etc.

Intourist news

'DELEGATION OF THE CULTURE OF KIMONOS'

The kimono is a symbol of our over-2,000-year-old traditional culture, said the head of a group of Japanese tourists, Norio Yamamoto, in a talk with our correspondent. We would like to acquaint Soviet people with the culture of our national costume as we have done in other countries. The enthusiasts from Japan visited over 45 countries, and in their opinion, they have made thereby a contribution of their own in strengthening friendship.

In the Soviet Union the guests visited Moscow and Leningrad. In the capital they visited the Moscow Soviet where they were received by City Mayor Vladimir Ploskoy. In the Hall of Congresses of the hotel Kosmos there was a show of kimono fashions. The Japanese tourists donned their colourful and lively dress and walked around the city, showing Moscowites the peculiarity of their national dress.

In Leningrad the guests saw the famous Paldovorets fountain and learned about the masterpieces of the Hermitage. The residents of the city on the Neva had the opportunity to see kimono models during their show in the House of Friendship.

On leaving the Soviet Union, the Japanese tourists, thanked all the Soviet people for their hospitality and cordiality, for the excellent service and the interesting programme. Intourist had prepared for them.

Vladimir MANYAKO

FACTS AND EVENTS

Arts. The Moscow State Art Institute has mounted an exhibition at the Academy of the Best Works by its graduates. Historic and rare canvases display a good edge of both traditional and contemporary technique.

Paintings. Major work has been done on V. I. Lenin's painting, "The Day of Judgement". The artist is on this monumental work measuring fifty square metres from 1895 to 1904. The painting was hung on one of the walls of St. George's Cathedral, the town of Gorky, where over the years it had suffered much damage. The joint efforts of restorers and the state have been crowned with success, and soon it will go on display in the local history museum of Gorky.

Festivals. The first ever festival of folk songs and dances in the film has ended in Western Ukraine. Film made from the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Latvia and Moldavia presented over 50 dances, songs and folk songs. The film will act as the basis for a film festival of folk songs and dances in the town of Gorky.

Soviet-made cars are a common sight on French motorways, while the Niva is the most sought-after cross-country vehicle, having outstripped such well-established names in the car industry as Toyota, Ford, Renault and Mercedes. In the photo: in the showrooms of a Paris dealer selling Soviet-made cars.

WHAT'S ON!

August 6-8

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performance of the Theatre of Musical Comedy from Sverdlovsk, 6, 7 (mat)—Pichkin, "Wedding With the General", 7 (even)—Tebade, "The Agabo Family", 8—Offenbach, "La voyage dans la lune".

Chamber Musical Theatre (21 Leningradsky Prospekt), 7—Double-bill: Bogolovsky, "The Puppet Show", "The Unknown Lady".

FILMS

Kukharacha (Georgia Film Studios, USSR). A young militiaman nicknamed Kukharacha is very popular with the children. Cinema: "Novorossiysk" (47/24 Ploshchad Tsvetaya Klimkova), Metro Kureysky.

Critical Sunday (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). About the tricky operation involved in putting out a fire on a foreign boat.

Cinema: "Progress" (Kosovskaya Prospekt), Metro Union; "Vyatka" (52 Yuzhnyy Prospekt St.), Metro Kureysky.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Art Union (17 Zholtovskogo St.). Exhibition of works by foreign artists: Alla Adamov, Yelena Nikulina, Stepanova, Dulya and Yelena Stepanova. Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya trolleybuses 12, 20.

Exhibition Pavilion (Vostochny Prospekt). "Forest Echo", an exhibition featuring 400 works by members of the Nature and Club. Pictures, pieces of wood, daily, at 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Arbatskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Lenin Central Stadium Hall of Sports. Ballet on Ice, Tchaikovsky, 7 p.m. On August 6 at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

WEATHER

August 6-8

Very warm and dry on August 6 and 7. Temperatures up to 25-28°C during the day, dropping most probably on August 8 to 19-23°C, bringing cloudy weather and showers.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for August 1983

| Currency | Quotations in rubles | French franc | 100 | 9.43 |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----|------|
| Deutsche mark | 100 | 22.35 | | |
| Indian rupee | 100 | 7.18 | | |
| Italian lira | 10,000 | 4.79 | | |
| Japanese yen | 1,000 | 3.10 | | |
| Spanish peseta | 1,000 | 5.91 | | |
| Swedish krona | 100 | 9.63 | | |
| US dollar | 100 | 74.50 | | |

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.
Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.
Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Taxi 24-hour service twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.
Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00.
Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 13 kopeks.

SKATING

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira), 6, 7 and 8. Massive skating on the artificial ice of the covered stadium. 6—at 2, 6 and 8.30 p.m.; 7—at 6.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.30 and 7.30 p.m.; 8—at 8.30 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.)—Racing and trotting. At 2 p.m.